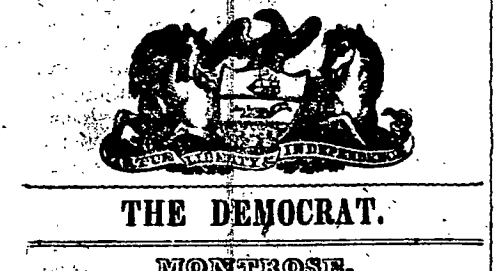


salutation and strict harmony of opinion among them all. All commercial exchanges and all movements of business were known to and often controlled by the old Jew in Frankfurt, who could in the exercise of his great power look with contempt upon feeble despots crying to him for help; and the aid asked depending on the assent of the five brothers. Accordingly, they were courted in every possible way. In 1818, they were made private commercial counsellors to the King of Prussia; in 1815, financial counsellors to the Hessian government; also to the Austrian Emperor, who conferred on them the rank of Barons. In 1846 Nathan died, leaving £58,000,000 and seven children, of whom four were sons. The eldest, Lionel, who had been made Knight of Isabella by the Catholics at Madrid, and who is a Baron of Austria, in right of his father, appeared in August, 1886, on the London "Charge," in the place his father had occupied 38 years. This gentleman it is who has become a member of Parliament at the expense of a change in the English constitution.



Thursday, February 24, 1848.

We regret exceedingly that the communication of our friend F. A. W. did not reach us in time for insertion this week.

The Slavery Agitation—Presidential Aspirants—the South.

To a close observer of political movements, the present aspect of the slavery agitation, in connection with Presidential aspirants, and the South, is pregnant with deep interest. It is well known that each of the several Northern candidates of the Democracy, Dallas, Buchanan, and Cass, aware of the Southern opposition to the restriction of that "peculiar institution," have felt constrained, from motives which are well understood, to "define their positions," or in other words, to express their views of its justice and constitutionality, in the performance of which they have endeavored to slide entirely over to the Southern side of the question. Mr. Buchanan, who took the initiatory in this movement, hit upon the extension of the Missouri compromise as the best method of settling the difficulty, while Mr. Dallas, with far more plausibility, we opine, gave it as his opinion that Congress had nothing to do with the question, either to create, prohibit, or "compromise," and that slavery can not exist in territory that we may acquire, that is now free, except by the voluntary consent of the people who shall inhabit it—hence that all agitation of the question was vain and calculated to accomplish no good but rather much evil to the party. Next came Gen. Cass, who, although he had once approved and stood ready to vote for the Proviso, and a year afterwards opposed it only because he thought it premature, had now discovered that the others had overreached him, and that he must strike again or they would entirely outdistance him before the race was fairly begun. Accordingly he wrote a great letter to somebody away down in Tennessee, in which he, too, "defined his position," which is but a rehash, with a little extra seasoning, of the doctrines of the worthy Vice President.

But it seems that all of these gentlemen are doomed to disappointment in their efforts to please the South, the leaders of the pro-slavery doctrines themselves repudiating all their conciliatory nostrums. They object to Mr. Buchanan's compromise, because they aver Congress has no right to interfere in the matter; to Mr. Dallas' method, because they declare they have a right to emigrate to any territory of the United States with their property (slaves being included, of course), which his doctrine denies; and to Gen. Cass' because his theory would allow the Indians, Negroes, and mixed races of New Mexico and California to exclude their "peculiar institution" at once. Indeed his policy seems to be less palatable to the South than even the Proviso itself, if we may believe their principal organs and statesmen. The following from Mr. Calhoun's organ, the Charleston Mercury, one of the leading slave organs also of the South, is submitted in proof:

"The policy recommended by Gen. Cass to a superficial observer, seems plausible—seems Democratic; yet of all the schemes which have been devised for the disfranchisement and degradation of the South, it is by far the most adroit and effectual. The proposition is that to the inhabitants of the territory, not when they shall constitute a State, but while in the condition of a Territory, shall be submitted the question whether Slavery shall exist within its limits. Slavery does not now exist in any department of Mexico, and has not existed for several years. The inhabitants of the portion which is likely to become the territory of the United States, are known to be adverse to this institution."

—thus laying down the broad proposition that no power exists, either in the government or the people, that can arrest the establishment of slavery in any of the territories of this Union! No, not even Wisconsin and Minnesota are exempt, if their views are correct. Nor is Mr. Bagley without backers in this movement. Mr. Yulee, Senator from Florida, a mimic disciple of Mr. Calhoun, and who therefore may be supposed to represent the views of the entire Slavery interest, took occasion a few days ago in the Senate, to "define his position" in relation to this vexed question. Like the Mercury and Mr. Bagley, he labored with great earnestness to show that the doctrines of Buchanan, Dallas, and Cass, on this subject, were not, and could not be endorsed by the South. Such seems now to be the settled conviction of Southern Statesmen and the Southern press. Hence what next is to be done by our Presidential aspirants to appease their clamor for the rights of unlimited slavery propagation, is a poser which few or none can solve. We ardently wish the question had no existence, or cause for existence; but such being the case, it must be met, and as the distinguished Carolinian has declared, we believe "now is the time to meet it." Procrastination will only magnify, it cannot obviate the difficulty, surrounding it.

Of course it is understood that we are among those who believe the restriction of that institution proper and just. We have so expressed ourself often before, and have seen no good reason why we should change our opinion. But whether it is done through the policy of Mr. Wilmot or Mr. Dallas, the Proviso, or the powers of the Constitution, is of little matter to us, so that it is accomplished. We are disposed to endorse the sentiments of Mr. Dallas, so far as he declares the impossibility for slavery to exist in any territory now free except by authority of Congress; but we disagree with him in believing it sound policy to "let the subject entirely alone." We should have no objection to this if the South would abide by it; but it will not—so her statesmen and her press positively declare. They pronounce his doctrines false, and aver that they have a right to emigrate to any territory pertaining to this Union, with their slaves, and demand the protection of this Government in retaining them, as in South Carolina. And they not only affirm their right, but their determination to do this, in case any territory is acquired. Such being the case, to drop the subject now without any action, would be virtually to abandon all territory, now or hereafter to be acquired, to the curse and blight of slavery. We would prefer rather, if the Wilmot Proviso is so alarming a "firebrand," to see a simple resolution, affirming this doctrine of Mr. Dallas, which we believe to be eminently correct, adopted by Congress, as the best, briefest and only safe way of bringing the agitation to a focus. Certainly it would be comprehensive, and we cannot see how it could be improper. We are the more anxious to see this done so that we may be clear from the perplexities of its agitation during the next Presidential campaign. But if this is not done, and the agitation still continues, we can think of no better method of reconciling these conflicting interests than that proposed by the Evening Post's correspondent, which we gave our readers a few weeks ago. Let the candidate of the party be the right sort of a man in all other respects, let him agree to leave the disposition of the question to Congress, without his influence, and all parties of the Democracy can unite upon and triumphantly elect him.

We learn from the Bulletin, that the nomination of V. E. PLOTTREY, as Paymaster in the Army, in the place of ROBERT H. HAMMOND, deceased, was rejected by the Senate, on Wednesday last—the Southern Senators, in a body, voting in favor of the rejection. If this be so, we regret it sincerely and profoundly.—Pennysonian.

We are right glad to see this—not that Col. PLOTTREY has been sacrificed to the proscriptive caprice of the "Southern Senators in a body"—but that such rejection meets the disapproval of the Pennsylvania. It certainly indicates that it is returning to its senses. Such a procedure as the rejection of Col. PLOTTREY is truly disgraceful, and is but one of the many ways devised by the "Southern Senators" to stab Mr. WILMOT, and throw him the entire North. Mr. PLOTTREY will be remembered is from Bradford County—is a personal and political friend of Mr. WILMOT—and made a very able speech in favor of the Proviso in our state Legislature, of which he was a member, last winter. Hence there is no doubt of the motives that led to his immolation. We again repeat, we are glad to see the Pennsylvania sensible that at least one wrong has been done to the Democracy of the North by "Southern Senators in a body."

Democratic Review.

The February number of this excellent standard work possesses great merit. It is embellished with a portrait of Henry M. Shreve, of St. Louis, Missouri, and contains articles on the following subjects, viz:

1. The Elective Franchise.
2. The Mexican War—its origin, justice and consequences. (Concluded.)
3. The Adventures of Columbus. A Poem.
4. Phaedon, or the immortality of the soul.
5. Daniel Webster.
6. An Adventure at an Opera Ball.
7. Heart Joys.
8. Chalcabul—a tale of Mexico.
9. The Chesapeake. A Poem.
10. Biography of Henry M. Shreve.
11. French Origin and Yankee Feilbe.
12. Commercial Review.
13. Gossip of the Month.

Most of them are highly interesting. The Review is an invaluable work, which to be appreciated, has only to be read. Published by J. W. MOORE, 244, Broadway, N. Y.

Thankful for Small Favors.

We would just say to the editor of the *Oregonian*, who seems to be to be remarkably afflicted with a superabundance of wisdom and concern about our affairs, and slavery propaganda, that when he again finds it necessary to take this paper to task, or in any way speak of it, he will confer a particular favor if he will keep at least within halting distance of truth in the premise. In his article in his paper of Saturday last, in relation to us, we discover no less than three plain falsehoods in about as many lines. The first is that we applied for the Post Office advertising, and was rejected; the second, that we are "attacking the Administration with great bitterness," because of our disappointment; and the third, that we are "attacking the Administration" at all. Never having applied for said advertising, as is alleged, we of course have not been rejected, and therefore the entire accusation falls to the ground. Nor have we been conscious of attacking the Administration. It is true we protested, as we had a right to do, against the course of the Postmaster General, and the unwarrantable and culpable interference of the Secretary of State to reward that corrupt, traitorous sheet in "Wellsboro" for its parasitical parade of his name for the Presidency—an interference which has not been denied or extenuated by his accredited organs, the Union and Pennsylvania—but in doing this we have yet to learn that we have attacked the "Administration with great bitterness," or done anything worthy of dis-fellowship from the party. Except our strictures upon their course which is every where considered proscriptive and unjust, we defy the *Gazette* to point to a single line or sentence that we have ever written or printed assailing any member of the Administration. When have we assailed Mr. Polk, Robt. J. Walker, or any other member of the Cabinet? The crimination is false, and we regret exceedingly that the *Gazette* has found it necessary to bolster up its sinking ship of old humbugism by retelling it.

The Legislative Caucus.

We mentioned last week that a number of the Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus at Harrisburg and nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, subject to the concurrence of the 4th of March Convention. From the subjoined card which has since come to hand, it will be seen that quite a number of the members did not participate in or countenance such a farcical affair:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9th, 1848.

The undersigned, Democratic Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, did not participate in the proceedings of the caucus of last evening, on the subject of the Presidency.

V. Best, Arnah Wattles, Samuel Taggart, R. B. Little, F. Smith, T. Benedict, J. F. McCulloch, John Fausold, Josiah Miller, F. B. Streeter, John Pötteiger, J. W. G. H.

In addition to which the Philadelphia Times & Keystone says:

The subjoined card, signed as it is by twenty-one of the most prominent and influential Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of our State Legislature, places in a fair position the late Presidential caucus at the Capitol. We are assured that, in addition to the gentlemen who have thought proper to vindicate themselves publicly from the charge of interfering in their Legislative capacity in a matter that belongs exclusively to the people, there was a large number whose names are not appended to the card, who declined participating in the caucus. The truth of this assurance will be apparent when we state that of the eleven Democratic Representatives from the county of Philadelphia, nearly all of whom are known to be favorable to Mr. Dallas, we find but the name of Mr. Downe. The prompt denial of any participation in the proceedings of the caucus by the large number of the respectable representatives who have subscribed their names to the card, is not only conclusive evidence that the meeting was not general, but is a strong proof of their strict sense of propriety. Legislative interference, in regard to Presidential nominations we had thought exploded. Dictatorial and unauthorized as they always are, in what light must the mass of the party view the late one? Revived, too, on the very eve of the assembling of the State Convention, to the members of which and to them alone, the people have delegated their authority in this matter. We are certain no unkind feelings towards the distinguished gentleman who has been the subject of this Legislative caucus, but we protest in the strongest manner against some of the means which his friends are making use of to bring him before the country. Why cannot they patiently await the assembling of the State Convention? They are confident that the delegates will nominate the gentleman of their choice, and it is unaccountable to us why, when satisfied of this fact, they will persist in a course of conduct which, although not so intended, will be viewed as an attempt to frustrate the action of the Convention.

The Clay and Taylor Whigs of New York are getting wide awake, and considerably by the ears in relation to their favorite candidates. On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., the Taylor wing of the party held a great mass meeting, at which strong speeches in behalf of the old hero, were made, and on Friday evening last the Clay branch collected its forces at Castle Garden, for a similar demonstration. But is all of no use.

GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK for March—a charming number of that very excellent work—is already on our table. As an evidence of the increasing popularity of the Book, the publisher states that the January and February editions are entirely exhausted, and he has had to have them reprinted to supply the demand. It is certainly the best Magazine on our exchange list.

An able article from the Wilkesbarre Farmer, in relation to Mr. Wilmot, the Union and Pennsylvania, will be found in our columns to-day. We bespeak for it an early perusal—it will amply repay it.

Wide of the Mark.

In the remarks of Mr. Thompson, of the Erie district, in his attempt to reply to Wilmot's "Explanation" in the House, we find the following extraordinary passage:

"The only county (Susquehanna) in his [Mr. Wilmot's] district that has elected a delegate to the 4th of March Convention, did not instruct against Mr. Buchanan; and if I am not greatly mistaken, Bradford, Mr. Wilmot's own county, will send delegates favorable to him."

We have said that this is an extraordinary passage, and so it is. So far as it relates to Susquehanna county, we think we are warranted in pronouncing it incorrect. The Convention of this county, it is true, did not instruct for any man; but it rejected a resolution tantamount to instructing for Mr. Buchanan, by a very decided vote, which we have no doubt it would do again, under the same or any other circumstances. If this is not "instructing against him" then we are at a loss to know what would constitute instructions "against him." It certainly must be its near neighbor.

And so far as Bradford is concerned, the appointment of Mr. Wilmot himself, and a colleague equally hostile to Mr. Buchanan, by votes nearly unanimous, as delegates to the 4th of March Convention, abundantly refutes the hypothesis of Mr. Thompson, and shows him at least that he has once been "greatly mistaken." In either case, therefore, his assertions are wide of the mark.

Philadelphia Cupidity.

We fully and heartily endorse the following remarks of Mr. Packer, Speaker of the House, on the bill, or rather Philadelphia opposition to the bill, to incorporate the Brandywine Railroad company:

The Speaker said, "He was surprised at the spirit and temper which had appeared in this house, when subjects of improvement had come before it, and especially at the spirit which always appeared from the city and county of Philadelphia, for whose benefit forty millions of dollars had been profusely laid out. Philadelphia had received more than any other portion of the State from the state improvements, but when any improvement was suggested, she was the first to cry no! it don't point to our city. This was illiberal and ungenerous, and she should be ashamed of her course on subjects such as the one under consideration. The people of the Brandywine valley were willing to make their own road, with their own money, and now they were asked to pay a tax for transporting their own products, on their own road, for the benefit of the city of Philadelphia. He was proud that he belonged to a constituency who always had spoken out in favor of an extension of public improvements over the whole commonwealth, large enough and broad enough to meet the wants and wishes of the whole people. If he thought his constituents possessed a disposition so narrow, circumscribed and limited as that exhibited here by the gentleman (Mr. Ferriou,) from Philadelphia, on subjects of this character, he would resign his seat, go home, and request them to send some one here who would act more in accordance with their views."

We repeat, such a rebuke is well merited. Well do we remember the hostility of the Philadelphia gentry to the N. Y. & Erie Railroad a year and two years ago, and for no other reason than because it did not begin and end in their city. And even now we understand the most violent opposition to a wholesome and proper supplement to said law, is met in our Legislature from the same source. It is disgraceful, and betrays a wantonness and cupidity that would shame Old Nick himself. We are no friend of "log-rolling," but we will say that we should rejoice to see every member of the Legislature from out of Philadelphia, set his face against any and all measures that are in the least calculated to benefit that illiberal city, until her representatives can discover that other sections of the State have interests and rights as well as theirs.

We have spent nearly an hour in looking over the proceedings of the Legislature in the hope of finding something of interest to our readers, but in vain. There is a tolerably interesting debate between some score of members of the House, on the subject of extending the charters of several Banks and Savings institutions, some of which will not expire for years to come, but it occupies too much space for our columns this week. We agree with one of the speakers, however, that it looks suspicious for banks to ask for the extension of their charters so long before they expire.

The Senate has passed the bill confirming the removal of the seat of Justice from Danville to Bloomsburg, Columbia county.

The passage of the Loan bill in the House, after a long and agonizing discussion, and of the resolutions of thanks to Gen. Scott and Taylor, in the Senate, is all that we find in the doings of Congress worth reporting this week. The first passed by a vote of 192 to 14, and the latter by a vote of 41 to 1—John P. Hale claiming the honor of being mulish.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Pottsville Emporium that a distressing accident occurred on the Reading railroad, near Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday week, by which four men were killed, and three others badly scalped.

The Steamer Hibernia, with two weeks later advices from Europe, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning week. There is no news by her worth naming. The markets remain about as they were per last advices.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8 of John Donkey have been received. Like old wine, John improves in wit and spirit, (he calls it stupidity.) We understand that 12,000 copies are circulated weekly.

GLAD THINGS—PEACE!

We received this morning, after our paper was made up, highly important and cheering news from Mexico, which we hasten to lay before our readers. Peace—whose heart does not thrill with delight at the mention of that word—seems clearly in the prospective.

The Pennsylvania says: "The news that had at last been offered by the Mexicans, and that the terms of a treaty had been telegraphed to Washington, were received here yesterday, with a good deal of gratification—and not the less so, because the offer bore upon its face the promise of a settlement honorable to our country. We sincerely hope that this intelligence may not prove to have been false or exaggerated. No true citizen has desired war, for the sake of war, but as the precursor to a lasting peace; and if the offer of the present instance is not mis-stated, the war with Mexico will have resulted in the stability of that government itself, and in the assurance of 'indemnity for the past, and security for the future,' to our own."

Since the above was written, we have received fuller accounts from Mexico, simply confirmatory of the intelligence alluded to. We await the action of the administration of Congress on the proposal of the Mexican Government, with great anxiety."

The Utica Convention.

The Democratic Convention of that portion of the Democratic party of New York, that was peculiarly identified with Hon. SILAS WATOUR during his life-time, and that is now supported by C. C. CAMBRELENG, JOHN VAN BUREN, SAMUEL YOUNG, and other gentlemen, well known in the politics of that State, met at Utica, on the 16th inst., and adopted an address, resolutions, &c. Mr. VAN BUREN reported the address. Thirty-six delegates were elected by General Ticket, to the National Convention, under the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of one from each congressional district, to report to this convention thirty-six delegates to the national convention, and also an alternate to each delegate.

The resolutions re-affirmed the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso; and the speakers denounced Mr. Clay and his Lexington speech. The senatorial delegates selected for the National Convention are C. C. CAMBRELENG, and JAMES WILSON.—Pennysonian.

THE VOICE OF MICHIGAN.—The House of Assembly in Michigan, which is nearly unanimously Democratic, has passed, by a vote of 52 to 3, the following free territory resolution:

Resolved, That whenever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which slavery shall not by law exist at the time of said acquisition, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress, to permit the institution of slavery in any form to be introduced therein.

Extension of the Erie Railroad.

We clip the following paragraph for the New York Tribune. We were not before aware that a work of so much importance to the tens of thousands who will travel over said railroad was in course of construction. The saving of time—and time is money—will be immense; to say nothing of the diminished distance:

"The construction of the Patterson and Ramapo Railroad was commenced in August last, and it has been so vigorously prosecuted that it is confidentially expected that the line will be opened for public travel in July next. Although little has been publicly said about this road, it is viewed by those acquainted with its location as destined to become of vast importance. It commences at the Erie Railroad in the Ramapo Gap, eighteen miles northwest of Piermont, and by light grades, and with a few unimportant curvatures, connects with the Patterson and Hudson River Railroad, about 15 miles from Jersey City, the two roads thus forming a direct Railroad line of only 31 miles from the Erie Railroad at Ramapo to the Hudson River opposite this city. The facilities of which this line will open to the passenger travel of the Erie Railroad will be of great public convenience, and must insure success to the enterprise. Not only will the distance be diminished at least twelve miles, but the whole length of the Jersey roads would be traversed in an hour, and the passengers be saved an hour and a half of time each passage. The company are providing fine first-class passenger cars at Springfield, Miss., and have ordered the most improved locomotives from the well known establishment of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor in New Jersey."

THE TARIFF OF 1842, &c.—An amendment to the loan bill, offered by Mr. Collamer, Whig, to repeal the Tariff of 1842, and restore that of 1842, was rejected in the House on Saturday last, by a vote of 84 to 95. Eleven majority against a leading Whig measure in a Whig House by a full vote!

On the subject of the Tariff, Mr. Wilmot was found where others were false. He was the only member from Pennsylvania who was found equally imperious to the seductions of the Protection monopolists; and unmoved by the clamor of their hirelings. And I can assure that the "Union" that it required some courage to stand by the right in this matter in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilmot's voice was raised, eloquent and earnest against the River and Harbor scheme of plunder, and in defense of the veto message. And the same may be said of his voice and his vote in all the leading measures of the party during his Congressional career. Mr. Wilmot doubtless supposed that he was thus serving his party and his country, and that he would at least be entitled to the meed of approval from his political associates. But he is to be told now—the country to be told that all this goes for nothing, so long as he cannot see the way to the succession through the same medium that a few in Washington do? Are we all to understand that the Democracy now means adherence to particular aspirants for the Presidency; and that this only can secure us the favor of the "Union" and the "Pennsylvania"? I apprehend any such doctrine as this will be apt to place the powers of government in hands which will not make the "Union" the organ of its communications with the country, nor the "Pennsylvania" the recipient of its patronage.

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

The representative from the Bradford district is certainly destined to receive a large share of much of it from his friends, but more from his enemies. A consideration of the origin and consequences of the "Proviso" might afford a curious illustration of that strange principle in human affairs by which trifling causes often produce great results. But this is aside our purpose, and not much to our taste; and we leave it for those curious speculators who prefer the abstract to the real.

The "Washington Union," the Philadelphia "Pennsylvania," and the "John Donkey" are finding some employment lately in onslaughts upon Mr. Wilmot; the former two with the lash, and the latter with the cap and bells. The last is in its proper vocation, which, like the fools in the show, is to make fun for the crowd; the first, we humbly submit, is in its proper vocation—for it is no part of their duty to take the great cause of human rights and enlarged liberty—to which the Democracy they profess is devoted, to strike down their comrades in the ranks who may not happen to agree with them upon a solitary point in public policy, which, by a reference to "the fathers," may at least be pronounced an open question in the original creed of the party.

Mr. Wilmot may have been indiscreet, or otherwise, in proposing the condition to the appropriation of the three millions which has since been known as his proviso. Certain it is, a large portion of the Democratic members from the Northern States regarded it with favor when first proposed. He may have been wrong or otherwise, in adhering to it, when he found it did not meet the approval of his political friends at the head of government. But to assert that he has been influenced by hostility to the administration, or a wish to embarrass its conduct of the Mexican war, in the face of his repeated declarations to the contrary, which are entitled to as much respect and credence as those of any other gentleman who has written or spoken upon the subject, is entirely unjust and unfair. It would make nothing of the purpose of this article to argue the "Proviso" for or against. It may be good or bad in itself. It may be good in itself, but offered at a bad time, as has been suggested by prominent Democrats. The object sought to be attained by it may be proper enough, as others have argued, but the manner of doing it either unconstitutional or inexpedient. Or finally, as the southern politicians contend, it may be all wrong, from beginning to end, in all its aspects. Still, we aver, taking any one of these positions; the "Union" and the "Pennsylvania" are not warranted in the course they are pursuing toward Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Wilmot was elected to Congress in 1844, on the Democratic ticket in one of the 1844 Democratic districts in Pennsylvania. He took his seat in 1845. We have reason to know that there was a good degree of confidence between the President and Mr. W., and that the same feeling existed with the leading members of the government. Is there any allegation that at this time Mr. Wilmot was at all disposed to be factions, or depart from the platform of the party? At the same session the change in the revenue laws, known as the tariff of '46, was introduced into the House, pressed and openly as an administration measure, and in entire accordance with the well-understood principles of the Democratic party on this subject. Where was Mr. Wilmot found then? *Hexcus found the only Democratic member from Pennsylvania who voted for it.* At the same session he offered the provision to the three million appropriation spoken of above. He returned to his district in 1846, was re-nominated and re-elected, against the combined forces of Federalism, Tylerism, Conservatism, and every form of faction, by a triumphant majority. Again in the session of '46-7 he was found faithful to his party, voting with it on all questions, and yielding a generous and open support to the administration against Federal assaults. And when the really great measures of the session were before the House, the River and Harbor appropriation, and the French Spoliation bill, when the timid faltered, the false deserted, and the corrupt fell before the temptation of prospective plunder, where was Wilmot again? *True to his party—true to the administration—true to the country.*

Now will the friends of the official papers at Washington and Philadelphia look coolly and calmly with me upon this subject for a moment? I wish to preserve the harmonious action of the party, and I trust they are influenced by the same motive. I desire to maintain the ascendancy of the great principles of Democracy in this country; and I cannot yet believe that my contemporaries are unwilling to continue in the same labor. Will they take a few questions from me in the same spirit in which they are asked? Has the administration a superabundance of friends throughout the country, that it can afford to exasperate and drive from it uncounted numbers? Has it such an overwhelming majority in Congress, to sustain it against the assaults of Federalism, that it can so easily spare the ablest advocates and stoutest hearts? Is our party so triumphant in all the States, that it no longer needs the aid of those of its members who may favor a free soil for free labor? In less than ten months from this time a President will have to be elected. Is the close of this administration to be distinguished by such a course of proscription as must render the election of a Federalist to that office inevitable? These inquiries, I submit, are worthy of consideration.

THE NEW LOAN.—It was rumored in Wall street, last week, that Mr. Belmont, an agent of the Rothschilds, has offered to take the sixteen million loan, on the terms proposed in Mr. Vinton's bill, and to pay one half of the money in New York, and the other half in Mexico.

"We learn from the best authority that the forty-second edition of Mr. Clay's speech has been published in Mexico. No document ever had so great a run in that country, as this libel upon the United States."

AND yet Mr. Clay once felt desirous to slay a Mexican. Strange method to benefit one's friends!

A CUP FOR PANIC MARKS TO CARRY UPON.—Pennsylvania produced seventy millions five hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-nine pounds more of iron in 1847 than in 1846. This plain fact tells the story of the prosperity of her iron interest under the Tariff of 1840.

The twenty-second day of May next is appointed for the gathering of the Democracy, at the city of Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.